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T E H N E S T A T U S

SHANGHAI, T

10 CENTS

# SENATE RATIFIES PRESIDENT WILSON'S

## Wu Ting-fang and Chen Chin-tao in Cabinet Session Favor Break with Germany!

### WESTERN-TUTORED CHINESE MINISTERS AGAINST GERMANY

Favor Rupture; Held Back  
By Old School, Who  
Are In Majority

### PREMIER CAUTIOUS

Chen Chin-tao, Wu Ting-fang, Kuo Chung-hsiau  
Lead Pro-Allies

### NOTE IS PROBABLE

To Deprecate Kaiser's Policy And Advise Its Withdrawal

World Needs Control  
Of Births—Dr. Jacobi



DR ABRAHAM JACOBI.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
New York, Jan. 2.—Dr. Abraham Jacobi, the distinguished physician, is in favor of birth control and has stated so publicly. In a recent address before a meeting of the Medical Association of the County of New York, Dr. Jacobi stated that in his opinion the world needs birth control, but he would have this control properly supervised by competent authorities.

The probable attitude of China is almost the sole topic in Peking. Nearly all the western-educated Chinese favor a rupture, but the old school officials, who still control the Government, at present show no similar enthusiasm.

It is reported that the cabinet is divided into two groups favoring an immediate rupture with Germany, which includes Dr. Chen Chin-tao, Dr. Wu Ting-fang and Kuo Chung-hsiau; the other, which prefers to await developments, includes Premier Tuan Chi-jui, Chen Pi-kuang and Fan Yuan-ien.

There are indications that China, before definitely deciding on a course of action, will address a Note to Germany, deprecating ruthless submarine warfare and advising the withdrawal of Germany's declaration. Matters such as participation in the peace conference, the revision of treaties after the war and also financial considerations, including cancellation of the German share of the Boxer indemnity, will undoubtedly influence the final decision of the Chinese Government.

### Admiral Sah Is to Watch German Ships in Shanghai

The Sinwanpo reports:—Premier Tuan Chi-jui, Fan Yuan-ien, the Acting Minister for Home Affairs, Chen Pi-kuang, the Minister of the Navy, Hsu Shih-chang, Liang Chieh-chao and Hsiung Hsi-lin hold the view that China should delay announcement of her attitude with regard to Germany for the present.

Dr. Wu Ting-fang, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Chen Chin-tao, the Minister for Finance, and Kuo Chung-hsiau, the Minister for Agriculture and Commerce, as well as Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Wang Chung-wei, maintain that China should take up the same attitude as the U. S.

The House of Representatives has asked Premier Tuan Chi-jui and Dr. Wu Ting-fang, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, to attend the House on February 8 to report upon the measures taken after the rupture of the relations of the U. S. and Germany.

The Peiping Government has decided that the following measures shall be carried out:—

1.—The Department of the Navy should send warships to Woosung to maintain neutrality.

2.—The Cabinet should wire all the provinces to instruct the people not to have any arbitrary discussion about the relations between the U. S. and Germany.

3.—To strictly prohibit any leakage of secrets from the Waichiaopu.

4.—The authorities who are well acquainted with foreign affairs should be convened to attend to the conference on foreign affairs.

The Department of the Navy has wired to Admiral Liu, the Commander of the 1st squadron, to station the Haichi and the Haiyung at Woosung.

(Continued on Page 2)

### 9 GERMAN VESSELS IN HONOLULU DOCK MADE UNWORKABLE

Boilers Wrecked; Crews  
Put Under Arrest And  
Ships Guarded

### MANILA CAREFUL

Navy Takes Charge Of Sev-  
enteen Merchantmen, Af-  
ter Sailors Removed

### HOLD H. A. LINERS

Sentries Round Interned  
Boats At Puerto Rico;  
Guardship Ready

### SCANDINAVIA JOINS TO REQUEST STOP TO FRIGHTFULNESS

Sweden, However, Won't  
Follow Example Set By  
United States

### A BRAZILIAN NOTE

Republic Will Hold Teutons  
Responsible For Any In-  
jury To Traders

### BOLIVIA SUPPORTS

Uruguay Press Urges Gov-  
ernment Associate In  
Neutrals' Protest

### Scandinavian Monarchs Follow Lead of U.S. in Warning Germany



(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Stockholm, February 7.—The Swedish, Danish and Norwegian Governments have decided to send a joint protest against submarine warfare to Germany.

It is stated semi-officially that Sweden has decided not to follow the example of the United States in break off diplomatic relations.

Amsterdam, February 7.—The Gouvernement de Holland points out the weaknesses of Holland's military position, and states that the country could remain innocent should Dutch commands force it out of its own length of time.

The Telegraph says: "What America has said to Germany we must say. The moment may arrive at any time to say it as strongly as President Wilson."

The Municipality proposes early closing of shops and reduction of lighting, to economise coal.

Brasil Makes Protest

Rio de Janeiro, February 7.—It is officially announced that Brasil's reply to the German announcement of unrestricted submarine warfare has been despatched to Berlin. It protests against the German blockade, which violates international law and, if effective, would close the entire high seas, which cannot be permitted. It also protests, in anticipation, against any injury to Brazilian merchantmen, for which Brazil will hold Germany responsible.

The Bolivian Minister has formally notified Dr. Lauro Muller, the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, that Bolivia unreservedly supports the policy of Brasil in the matter of her protest against the new German ruthless submarine warfare.

Montevideo, February 6.—President Wilson's action is approved by the press and public and the Government is being urged to join other neutrals against Germany.

No great anxiety is felt, as it was anticipated that the daily average of vessels sunk would be raised for a short period.

Seven British, five Norwegian, one

Danish, one Spanish, one Danish

and a Russian vessel have been sunk today. They include the British steamer Hurstwood (1,229 tons)

and the Russian barque Garnet Hill

(2,272 tons). Four of the crew of the s.s. Hurstwood were killed.

The Admiralty announces: The

British s.s. Port Adelaide, which was

carrying passengers from London to Australia, was torpedoed, without warning, on Saturday. The passen-

gers some of the German raiders' victims.

The Peruvian sailing-vessel Lorion (1,419 tons) was sunk by a sub-

marine, on Monday, in Spanish territorial waters. The Admiralty

comments that these incidents emphasise the withdrawal of Ger-

many's pledge to the United States

not to sink passenger-ships without

warning and Germany's claim to the

consideration she is showing neutrals.

Senate Backs Wilson

The Senate has ratified the severance of relations with Germany, by 78 votes against 5.

Nearly every State Legislature has

already passed a resolution supporting President Wilson.

The Chairman of the House of Re-

presentatives Naval Committee has

amended the Naval Bill, authoris-

ing the issue of \$150,000,000

five year bonds, to cover the cost

of the speedy delivery of ships

and empowering the Executive to

order war-material, commandeer

plant and control Government

labor.

Asz Tarnowski's Dismissal

New York, February 6.—The New

York Herald demands that his pas-

sports shall be handed to the Aus-

trian Ambassador, Tarnowski, who

arrived the day of the announcement

of the German threat and empha-

ises that the Prussian and Aus-

trian organisations in America

are identical.

A despatch from Berlin states

that the scene at the American Em-

bassy, on the 5th, recalled August

1914. Crowds of anxious Americans

blocked the corridors, seeking ad-

vice and the passport department

was working at the highest pres-

sure. The crowd was augmented

by many British and other bellige-

rent nationalities, clamoring for advice.

### Mail Notices

#### MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per R.V.E. s.s. Poitava... Feb. 9  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Saito M. Feb. 10  
Per C.M. s.s. China... Feb. 10  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru Feb. 12  
Per R.M.S. Montague... Feb. 12

Per U.S. Canada, and Europe:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. China... Feb. 10  
Per R.M.S. Montague... Feb. 12

Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea M. Feb. 18  
Per R.M.S. Emp. of Asia Feb. 17

Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia M. Mar. 1

Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela... Mar. 4

For Europe:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Atsuta M. Feb. 13

Per M.M. s.s. Cordillera Feb. 22

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hitachi M. Feb. 25

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail is due here on

or about tomorrow, per T.K.K.

The Canadian mail of January 25

is due here on February 13. Left

Kobe at 7 p.m. yesterday, per

C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Russia.

### BRITISH HOPEFULNESS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 7.—In the

House of Commons today, Admiral

Sir Hedworth Meux declared that

there was every reason to hope that

the same success attending the

destruction of Zeppelins was in a

fair way to being realized in counter-

ing submarines.

### BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peiping, February 8.—The question

of the cancellation of the privilege

as the Government Treasury was dis-

cussed at a meeting of the Cabinet,

yesterday. According to the Chinese

newspapers, owing to various difficul-

ties, including the large sum owed by

the Government to the Bank, the

cancellation of this privilege cannot

at present be effected. It is pro-

posed, however, to clear off this debt

as soon as possible, after which the

Bank will become purely a commer-

### Nobel Dynamite Works

Wrecked by Explosion

200 People, Mostly Women,

Lose Lives in Schlebusch-

mann Fort Disaster

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, February 7.—The

## GERMAN TROOPS CHARGE HUNGRY BELGIAN CROWD

12,000 People at Aix-la-Chapelle Demand Food; Many Sustain Injuries

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, February 7.—The newspaper *Les Nouvelles* states that troops at Aix-la-Chapelle, on January 23, charged twelve thousand hunger demonstrators, many of whom were injured.

### Western-Tutored

### Against Germany

(Continued from Page 1)

to watch the movements of the U. S. and German warships.

President Li Yuan-hung has consulted with Premier Tuan Chi-jui as well as the Minister for the Navy and decided to send Admiral San Ching-ping to Shanghai to deal with the measures to maintain neutrality and to report upon the same from time to time.

### Russia Said to Be Opposing China's Joining the Entente

Peking, February 7.—(Far Eastern News Agency).—The attitude of China in connection with the rupture of relations between the U. S. and Germany had not been decided as yet, though there was a cabinet conference about it on the 6th.

Premier Tuan Chi-jui and the old school officials maintain the view that China should remain in strict neutrality, and the Chinputang people are of a similar mind, but the Kuomintang people are reported to hold the opinion that China should be in the same attitude as the U. S. A.

The German Minister to Peking, despite his indisposition, is showing much activity.

The Russian Minister to Peking does not wish to see China join the side of the Entente because such a moment has gone for China joining and, moreover, peace is near at hand.

In the afternoon of February 6 Premier Tuan Chi-jui had an interview with the President on the same subject for 15 minutes.

British and French in Peking desire China to join the side of the Entente Powers but the Russians are showing opposition to such a view, saying the time is too late to make China join the side of the Entente Powers, while Japan's attitude towards it is not decided.

### Confucianist Breaks Record For Talking

**Li Wen-chi's 90 Minutes Talk Too Long Even for His Own Party in Parliament**

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)

Peking, February 8.—Yesterday's meeting of the constitution conference was again devoted entirely to the question of a State Religion.

Li Wen-chi, who is in favor of Confucianism, delivered the longest speech hitherto made in Parliament. He spoke for an hour and a half and only concluded after repeated requests to be brief, even from the supporters of Confucianism.

Most of the time, the speaker was almost inaudible. The House was distinctly bored and the majority of the members read newspapers and chatted, while others amused themselves by poking fun at the speaker, but, finally, many took to hand-clapping, in order to induce him to stop. The House frequently had to be called to order.

A heated discussion followed this speech, in which one member pointed out that the question of a State Religion has already occupied a considerable time and over thirty persons are still waiting to speak. He, therefore, proposed that the discussion should be adjourned and the question immediately referred to the Examination Committee.

Great confusion arose, the majority of the members opposing the motion, which was finally withdrawn. The meeting shortly afterwards was adjourned.

### Lu Tsong-yu Promotes China-Japanese Amity

Tokio, February 7.—Lu Tsong-yu entered Tokio in the afternoon of February 7th and was received by many leading officials and people at the Central Railway Station of Tokio.

He stated that his first desire about the friendly relations between China and Japan is to change the atmosphere existing between the two nations. As an effect of the present situation, the imports of luxuries to China have been much increased and there are many who desire to raise the Customs tariffs and he hopes that Japan will give this good support which will be finally beneficial to both countries. He will stay in Tokio for one or two weeks and will be the guest of the Chinese Legation to Tokio.

## Best Brains Devising Ways To Meet Latest Submarine Peril, States Mr. Bonar Law

Allies Can't Be Defeated In This Manner; Expect Similar Result As With Threat Of 1915

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 7.—At the opening of Parliament, today, the King, in his speech from the Throne, said:

"For the third time in succession, I summon you to your deliberations in the midst of war. Certain overtures, of which you are aware, have been made by the enemy, with a view to opening peace negotiations. Their tenor, however, indicated no possible basis of peace."

"My people throughout the Empire and my faithful and heroic allies remain steadfastly and unanimously resolved to secure their just demand for reparation and restitution in respect of the past and guarantees for the future, which we regard as essential to the progress of civilization. In response to the invitation of the President of the United States, we have outlined, as far as is possible at present, the general objects necessarily implied by these aims."

"Threats of further outrages upon public law and the common rights of humanity will but serve to steel our determination. During the Winter months, my navy has maintained unchallenged its ceaseless watch on the seas and has rigorously enforced the blockade of the enemy."

"My armies have conducted successful operations not only in Europe but in Egypt, Mesopotamia and East Africa and they are fully prepared to renew the great struggle, in close and cordial co-operation with my allies on every field. I trust their united efforts will carry the successes already won to a victorious conclusion."

"I have invited the representatives of the Dominions and the Indian Empire, which have borne so glorious a share in the struggle, to confer with my Ministers on important questions of common interest relating to the war. I trust this step will conduce to the establishment of closer relations between all parts of my Empire."

"The accomplishment of the task to which I have set my hand entails a sparing demands on the energies and resources of all my subjects. I am, however, satisfied that my people will respond to every call necessary to the success of my cause with the same indomitable ardor

as members of the Cabinet on any question with which they were specially concerned. That was an

immense step forward, but the part played by the Dominions in the war justified it."

The conference would discuss all questions of common interest regarding the war. There would be no hard and fast line. From their experience of the Premiers of the Dominions, he felt sure that they would do everything in their power to prevent any interference with their essential task—the successful prosecution of the war.

Mr. Bonar Law proceeded to refer to the war situation. He said that the navy had done and was doing all that could be expected of it. Without the navy, it would have been impossible for the Allies to win the war.

### Best Brains at Work

In the House of Commons, in the course of the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the Throne, Mr. Asquith said that everyone was delighted with the arrangement made for the meeting of the representatives of the Dominions.

The House would like to know the scope and purpose of the meeting. Was it concerned with concerted efforts of the Empire for the prosecution of the war, or would it consider problems connected with the settlement and reconstruction? He also asked for a statement regarding the prices of wheat in England and Australia.

Referring to Germany's "declaration of war on neutrality," Mr. Asquith said: "It would not be fitting for us to offer advice to America, but we shall have with acclamation, in which there is a strain of family pride, the stern and resolute determination of the other great English-speaking Power to frustrate the latest enormity by the enemies of the human race."

"Our own course is clear. There must be the closest co-ordination of the plans and operations of the Allies and complete organisation and concentration here in money, men and women. Let there be no jarring voice, no party cross-current, no personal or sectional distraction."

### Law Explains War Council

Mr. A. Bonar Law, leader of the House, said that Mr. Asquith's speech was the best testimony to the unity of the country. More and more shipping was coming under the direct control of the Government and a large number of new ships were being constructed.

He announced that the Imperial War Cabinet was not an ordinary Imperial Council. The representation of the Dominions and India would be continuous as members of the Cabinet on any question with which they were specially concerned. That was an

immense step forward, but the part played by the Dominions in the war justified it."

The conference would discuss all questions of common interest regarding the war. There would be no hard and fast line. From their experience of the Premiers of the Dominions, he felt sure that they would do everything in their power to prevent any interference with their essential task—the successful prosecution of the war.

The Peers on the floor of the House were in walking dress, most of them wearing costly furs, instead of the usual Court costume, feathers and coronets.

It was noteworthy that a large number of the Peers, young and middle-aged, were in khaki or navy blue. The only bright colors were the scarlet robes of the judges, which contrasted with the white-robed prelates. The Ambassadors, in uniform, were on the left of the Throne.

When Their Majesties, the King leading the Queen by the hand, entered, the lights, which up to that time were subdued, were raised, shedding a brilliant glow over the illustrious assemblage. The King was in Admiral's uniform, while the Queen presented a stately figure, in black robes with pearls and a big diamond plaque.

When Their Majesties were seated on the Thrones, there was a long pause, to await the members of the House of Commons. Then the King, putting on his hat, read his speech, in a strong, penetrating voice, which was audible to everyone.

### King Emphasises Demands

His Majesty especially emphasized the passages concerning "just demands for reparation and restitution in respect of the past and guarantees for the future; threats of further outrage will serve to steel our determination; and the importance of the coming war conference with the Dominions." His speech concluded, he led the Queen down the steps and both bowed ceremoniously to all sides.

Newspaper correspondents from abroad and from the Dominions were admitted for the first time and were greatly impressed by the inspiring solemnity of the whole ceremony and the surroundings.

Before the arrival of Their Majesties, Lord Lincolnshire conveyed the following message from the King to a large number of wounded soldiers from the Dominions, who were accommodated in the Royal Gallery:

"Tell my brave men who have

## Lt. Heurteaux Falls 20th German Plane

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 7.—The official communiqué issued this afternoon reported: A German attack against

a salient in the region of Embemil, in Lorraine, gained a footing in our advanced trenches, but was immediately driven out and our line completely re-established. We made some prisoners.

Three enemy aeroplanes were brought down, including Lieutenant Heurteaux's 20th enemy machine. German aeroplanes bombed Dunkirk, without causing any casualties or doing any damage.

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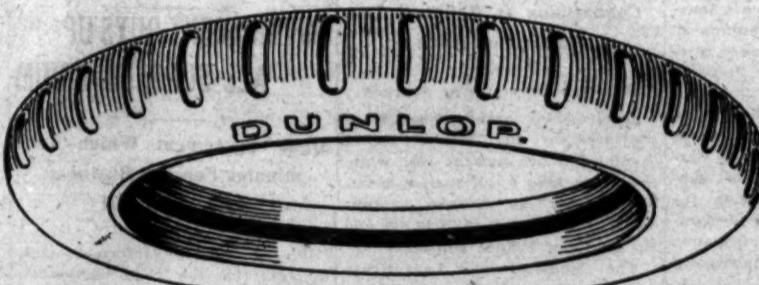
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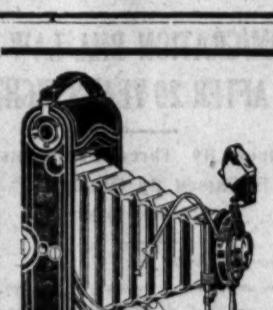
### RACES AT HONGKONG

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's s.s. "VENEZUELA," Captain Thompson, will sail from Shanghai on February 13th, and is due to arrive at Hongkong on February 21st, and will sail from Hongkong for Shanghai on March 1st.

For further information apply to:

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## Full Text Of Germany's Note To U. S. On Ruthless U-Boat War

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)  
Berlin, January 31.—The German Government has transmitted to the Ambassador of the United States the following Note:

"Your Excellency had the kindness to communicate on the 22nd of this month the message which the President of the United States of America had addressed on the same day to the American Senate. The Imperial Government took knowledge of the contents of the message with the earnest attention becoming the explanations of the President, which are inspired by his sense of responsibility.

"It affords the Imperial Government great satisfaction to state that the general lines of this remarkable manifestation agree in the widest sense with the principles and wishes of Germany and her allies. To these principles belongs in the first place the right of self-government and the equal rights of all nations. Recognizing this principle, Germany would sincerely welcome if nations like Ireland and India, who do not enjoy the blessings of independence of state, should now obtain liberty.

"Alliances which drive nations into a competition for hegemony and intricate them into any selfish intrigues, are also rejected by the German people. On the other hand an enthusiastic co-operation in all endeavors made in the interest of the prevention of further wars, of the freedom of the seas as a preliminary condition for a free and peaceful intercourse of the nations, as well as of the open door for trade, has always been the guiding principle of the German policy.

"The Imperial Government has all the more reason to presume that the attitude of its adversaries, who are hostile to peace, makes it impossible for the world to work already now at the realization of these principles. Germany and her allies were ready to enter into peace negotiations and had indicated that they would consider as the basis for such negotiations the guarantee of their existence, honor and liberty. Their plans were directed towards an evolution as expressly stated in the Note of December 12, 1916, but were not aimed at the destruction or annihilation of their adversaries, and according to their conviction these plans were well compatible with the rights of other nations.

"Especially as to Belgium, which is the subject of the warm-hearted sympathies of the United States, the Imperial Chancellor had announced only a few weeks ago, that an annexation of Belgium had never been Germany's intention. Germany, in the peace to be concluded with Belgium, would have wanted only to take precautionary measures that this country, with which the Imperial Government wishes to live in good neighborly relations, could not be exploited by Germany's adversaries for the promotion of hostile attempts. Such precautions are all the more urgently needed, since responsible persons of the hostile Powers, in repeated speeches and particularly in the resolutions of the Paris economic conference, had declared their unveiled intention not to recognize Germany's equal rights even after the conclusion of peace, but rather to continue the fight in a systematic way.

"The attempt of the four allied Powers to bring about peace failed on account of the lust of conquest of their adversaries, who do not want peace. Under the pretext of the principle of nationalities they have unveiled as their war aim to oppress and to dismember Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria. To our desire for reconciliation they opposed their will of con-

quest. They want to fight to the last. Thus a new situation has arisen, which also forces Germany to new decisions.

"Since two years and a half, Britain has misused the power of her navy for criminal attempts to force Germany and also Austria-Hungary to submission. Brutally and despite the law of the nations, the group of Powers, marshalled by Britain, have not only prohibited the legitimate trade to their adversaries, but by their reckless pressure even forced the neutral nations to carry on only such trade relations as are agreeable to Britain and her allies or to limit them in accordance with their orders. The American nation knows the means which could be used in order to compel Britain and her allies to return to the laws of the nations and to respect the law of the freedom of the oceans. The British Government persists in its war of starvation, which certainly does not touch the military strength of her adversaries, but which forces women and children, sick and aged persons to face, for the sake of their country, painful privations, which are endangering the nation's vitality.

"Thus British impetuosity cold-bloodedly causes suffering to the world, regardless of every command of humanity, without regard for the protection of severely harmed neutrals, without regard even for the silent longing for peace within the nations of her own allies. Every day during which the fearful struggle is going on brings new devastation, new misery, new deaths. Every day by which the war is shortened will preserve on both sides the lives of thousands of brave soldiers and will mean a blessing for tortured humanity.

"The Imperial Government, before its own conscience, and before history, is unable to assume the responsibility of having left untilred any means which could hasten the end of the war. Together with the President of the United States the Imperial Government had hoped to reach this aim by negotiations. As the attempt to bring about an understanding between the adversaries has been answered by the announcement of an intensified warfare, the Imperial Government, in order to serve humanity in a higher sense, and in order to act humanely towards the people of its own nation, must now once more continue the war of existence, which has been forced upon Germany, by using all weapons.

"The Imperial Government, therefore, is also forced to relinquish the restrictions which until now it has imposed upon its fighting means on the seas. Trusting that the American people and its Government will be accessible to these reasons for the Imperial Government's decision and its necessity, the Imperial Government hopes that the United States will appreciate the new state of affairs from the lofty and exalted standpoint of impartiality, and on her own part will also co-operate in order to prevent further misery and avoidable sacrifices of human lives.

"As to the details of the planned war measures at sea, the Imperial Government refers to the annex and at the same time begs to express its confidence that the American Government will warn American ships against entering the barred zones, described in the annex, and will also warn American citizens against entrusting passengers and goods to ships plying to ports in the barred zones."

"Similar notes have been handed to the representatives of all other neutral Governments. The memorandum annexed to the

German Note reads as follows: From February 1, 1917, all sea traffic will forthwith be prohibited within the barred zones around Great Britain, France and Italy, and in the Eastern Mediterranean. The barred zones are as follows: In the North Sea, the district around England and France, which is marked off by a line 20 sea miles off the district along the Dutch coast to the Terschelling lightship, then the degree of longitude of the Terschelling lightship to Usire, following from there a line over the crossing point of the 62nd degree north latitude and 5th degree west longitude to the north-west, further to a point 3-sea miles south of the south point of the Faroe Islands, from there over the crossing point of the 62nd degree north latitude and the 10th degree west longitude, to the 61st degree north latitude and the 15th degree west longitude, then to the 57th degree north latitude and the 20th degree west longitude, from there to the 47th degree north latitude and the 20th degree west longitude, further to the 42nd degree north latitude and 15th degree west longitude along to a line 20 sea miles from Cape Finisterre and at 20 sea miles distant along the northern coast of the French southern frontier.

In the Mediterranean, there remains an open sea district for neutral shipping west of the line from Piles Paquett (probably at the Franco-Spanish frontier) to the 38th degree 10 minutes latitude and the 6th degree east longitude north as well as west of a zone 60 sea miles broad along the North Africa coast, beginning at the (38th degree 20 minutes north latitude and 6th degree east longitude, over the?) 1st degree west longitude (to the Algerian-Moroccan frontier?). In order to connect this sea district with Greece, the zone leads 20 sea miles broad north of the following line: from the 38th degree north latitude and the 6th degree east longitude, the 38th degree north latitude and the 11th degree 30 minutes east longitude to the 34th degree north latitude and the 22nd degree 30 minutes east longitude. From there the zone leads 20 sea miles broad westward to the 22nd degree 30 minutes east longitude, into the Greek territorial waters.

Neutral ships plying within the barred zones do this at their own risk. Although precautions have been taken that neutral ships, which on February 1 are on the way to ports of the barred zones, are to be spared during an appropriate time, it is nevertheless urgently advised that they should be warned and directed to other roads by all possible means. Neutral ships, lying in ports of the barred zones, can with the same safety well abandon the barred zones, if they sail before February 5 and take the shortest route into the open district.

The traffic of regular American passenger steamers can be carried on unmolested.

(a) If Falmouth is taken as port of destination:

(b) If on the journeys out and home the Scilly Islands as well as the crossing of the 50th degree north latitude and the 20th degree west longitude are steered on. On this road no German mines will be laid:

(c) If the steamers bear the following special signs of recognition, which are allowed to them only in American ports: The coat of painting of the ship's hull and superstructure must have three meters broad vertical stripes alternating white and red. On every mast a large flag, checkered white and red, must be carried and at the stern the American national flag must be flown. During darkness the national flag and the coat of painting must be easily recognisable at the longest possible distance and the ship must be completely and brightly illuminated:

(d) If only one steamer a week runs in each direction, arriving at

Falmouth on Sundays and leaving Falmouth on Wednesdays:

(e) If guarantees and assurances are given by the American Government that these steamers carry no contraband (according to Germany's list of contraband).

Maps, in which the barred zones are outlined, are added in two copies.

### Six Deaths in Fire

**Big Hongkew Blaze**

Six persons were burned to death in a fire which broke out at 2:01 yesterday morning in some houses on either side of Tung Dong Ka Loong, numbered 934-5, between North Honan and North Shantou Roads. The blaze was first observed by Hongkew Bell Tower and the location was given as approximately Soochow and Szechuan roads, but this call was quickly rectified by the Central Bell Tower.

The delay would have made no difference in the saving of life, however, as the blaze originated in a sundry shop where kerosene, candles and other inflammable materials were stored.

The fire started at the head of a staircase and cut off those sleeping on the upper floor from escape. One of the bodies was found yesterday morning, another during the afternoon and four together early last night. The last four bodies were those of the shopkeeper, his wife, mother and a young girl who were sleeping above the shop. The body found in the afternoon was that of a young man who was visiting the family and who was sleeping in a room at the rear, upstairs. The other victim, a child three years old, had been left asleep in a house across the alley which subsequently became ignited.

When the Brigade arrived, the fire had obtained a strong hold and was burning fiercely and making rapid progress on either side of the thoroughfare, which is a very narrow one and towards the large block of property in the direction of North Soochow Road. Streams from five hydrants were got to work but it was some time before the outbreak was held, as the premises involved were difficult of approach, and particular attention had to be paid to the south side, as the flames had crossed the alleyway and were endangering a terrace of dwellings. The fire was, however, extinguished after an hour's work.

On arrival of the Brigade bystanders stated that persons were in some of the adjoining houses and these, where possible, were searched but none found. Some time after the fire was extinguished, it was stated that a child had been left asleep on the floor of No. 197, and on a search being made the dead body of a child, aged 3, was found, badly burnt. It was not possible to search these premises on the arrival of the Brigade as the upper portion of the premises was well alight, but the child could have been easily taken out of the house by the occupants at the early stages, as the fire started in a shop on the other side of the alleyway. It is assumed the occupants became needlessly panic stricken and left the child to its fate.

No. P.P. 934-5 Tung Dong Ka Loong, a sundries and cigarette shop, containing a quantity of kerosene, candles and cigarettes, which accounted for the fire burning so fiercely, and where it originated, was gutted, as also were No. P.P. 933 (a firewood shop) and No. P.P. 196 (a wine shop), on the opposite side of the alleyway. Nos. P.P. 932 (bean cake shop), 938 (firewood shop), 195 (pork butcher's), 197 (chow shop) and 198 (sundries shop) were very badly damaged. Whilst Nos. P.P. 937 (hot water shop) and 198 (fortune-teller) were damaged. Some dwellings on the south side were very slightly affected.

### PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN

anywhere, any place, any time.  
Have some views of your home  
or office taken

**Burr** 2 Broadway

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Compare the electric motor with other driving machinery.

The Electric Motor starts immediately—No waiting.

is free from noise and smell.

is absolutely clean.

has a perfectly constant speed.

gives off no fumes.

requires no cooling water.

occupies the least space.

Finally, the electric drive is invariably the **CHEAPEST**.

The Electricity Department will be pleased to advise consumers on new installations. Particulars of power, rates, etc., may be obtained from the

**MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT**

SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. NO. 2660.

## MURDERER IS AGAIN SENTENCED TO DIE

**Hitomi Kawakami, Slayer Of  
Campbells, Gets Verdict In  
Appeal Court**

Tokio, February 3.—The death sentence was again delivered to Hitomi Kawakami when the Tokio Court of Appeal gave its verdict yesterday afternoon. Kawakami, the murderer of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. F. Campbell at Karuiwaza last summer, was first sentenced to death when he confessed in the Nagano District Court. He has one more chance—an appeal to the Court of Cassation, although it is not known whether he will take such a step.

### British Supreme Court

**Wong Shao-hao vs. Holland & Moss**

The attention of Sir Haviland de Saumarez (Judge) was occupied for practically an hour and a half in H.M. Supreme Court yesterday with an application, by defendants, for the case of Wong Shao-hao vs. Holland & Moss, Ltd.

Mr. E. W. Godfrey appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. R. N. Macleod for the defendants.

Mr. Macleod said his motion was further and better particulars of a fund in the possession or control of defendants' agents, and also for an order for partial stay of proceedings. The plaintiff claimed on a compradore agreement under which he deposited Tls. 19,000 odd. Defendants had ceased to carry on business, and the actual monies received by the firm were no longer in the possession of the defendants or their agents.

In answer to the court, Mr. Macleod said the defendant company was in liquidation. If it were going to be suggested that the actual monies originally deposited were in existence there would be no difficulty whatever; the defendants would consent to judgment. But as the original monies were not in existence, according to the defense,

Over 30 years ago the late Lord Beaconsfield testified to the value of H. M. Rod's Cure for Asthma. Sold in tins by all Chemists and Stores throughout the Country. Beware of Imitations.



## The "Three Castles" Cigarettes

THE CIGARETTE WITH THE PEDIGREE

If you smoke a pipe of course you smoke "CAPSTAN NAVY CUT"

(This advertisement issued by the British-American Tobacco Company, Ltd.)

### POPULAR PRICED MOTORCARS ARRIVE.

We are in receipt of our stock of 1917 Chevrolet and Chandler Cars, which represent the latest features in automobile construction. These cars are priced to meet the requirements of the ordinary man who needs a car for business or pleasure.

For demonstration 'phone West 197.

### THE STAR GARAGE CO.,

SOLE AGENTS.

125 Bubbling Well Road.

Agents for "FISK" Tires.

## See Transmarine Liner Of Future In Seaplane Work

Machines Are Hardly Beaten in Speed and Other Qualities by Best Land-Going Craft, Writes British Expert

By C. G. Grey, Editor of *The Aeroplane*

London, Jan. 10.—It is always more pleasing to write appreciatively of any body or anything than to be forever criticising, though unhappily the need for reforms, and the hope of helping to produce efficiency, make it necessary to spend so much time in criticising as to leave little time or space for appreciation. Moreover, owing to the war, one is naturally debarred from describing anything really good when such a description might be of value to the enemy, which rather cramps one's appreciative style.

However, perhaps one may venture to record certain very favorable impressions received recently in the course of a visit to a certain seaplane station which must be officially nameless. Of course, every naval Hun knows of its existence, and thousands of neutral "schippers" see its machines in the air and on the water day after day, but it would never do to let the British public hear of its whereabouts.

It has been made known in the press that a number of members of both Houses of Parliament—alleged to be seventy or eighty in number, but actually totalling some fifty-five bodies, to say nothing of souls, seeing that so many were M.P.'s—were permitted by the naval authorities to go and see for themselves our aerial progress, and though journalists were not part of the official party, I went with them as a kind of moral show-away. As the officer commanding that station happened to be a very old friend of mine, and as a still higher officer in Whitehall had raised no objection to my visit, there was little enough concealment so far as the R. N. A. S. was concerned.

It is happened that I had not seen this station since some months before the war, when it consisted of three or four beautifully kept sheds grouped round a concreted yard, whence a solitary slipway ran to low-water mark. It was a splendidly run station then, and it has been fortunate in having a succession of C.O.'s who have kept up its standard despite its enormous growth.

### Plant Shows Great Growth

As we approached the station by water the multiplication of slipways made it look like a shipbuilding yard more than a mere seaplane station, and I found it difficult to identify the original sheds among the young town of futuristic painted steel and corrugated iron buildings which have sprung up all round. In fact when they were identified they looked more like petrol stores than anything else, alongside the huge edifices which now house His Majesty's seaplanes.

The visitors were, naturally, hugely impressed by the display of aircraft, both in and out of the sheds. The Peers peered diligently into all the machines and the ordinary members evidently tried to remember for future reference all that was told them by the affable young officers who showed them round, about the size, weight, speed, climb and general capability of the various seaplanes.

Lords and Commons alike "took the air" in quantities. I dare not say how many went up at a time in one machine of a certain type, but the temporary crew went in and came out in a regular procession, which must have reminded them of a division in the House, barring that they were all voting one way—name-

## THIS BLINDED SOLDIER HAS THE FRENCH SPIRIT

Dallet's Story Forwarded To New York World By Eugene Brieux

### TEACHER WITH HANDICAP There Has Been Given No More Noble Proof Of The French Strength'

Eugene Brieux, Member of the French Academy, addressed the following to the New York World, forwarding the letter from the soldier Dallet:

Sir, and dear confere: You do me the honor to ask me for some evidence of the French spirit at the end of this year, 1916. I send you an instance, one of the most precious.

What the soldiers of France have been at Verdun, in Champagne and on the Somme, you know. What you do not know is the courage of those who, wounded in the eyes, have lost their sight and are yet re-entering civil life.

I received this morning a letter from one of them named Dallet. He was an instructor. A ball shot away both his eyes. He is completely blind. But he has resumed his occupation. How? He will tell it to you. They offered him a sinecure. He refused it.

### The Blind Schoolmaster

"I believe," he says, "that a blind schoolmaster can be more than a supernumerary. I therefore insisted

that they place sufficient confidence in me to give me a regular class.

There is nothing in our regulations

to oppose this. I have to the Inspector of the Académie de la

Loire inférieure for having given me

what I asked, and even a little

more; he retained me in a post in

the girls' school which is directed

by my wife.

"I could not fill this position without long preparation; I was obliged to copy in Braille (raised letters for the blind) at the dictation of my wife, hundreds upon hundreds of pages—dictation, problems, various exercises, plans of lessons, selected readings, and so forth. A typewriter for the blind, bought at this period, facilitated our task.

"I desire to call the attention of my comrades to this preparatory work. It took us three months, working several hours each day, and we gave to it our entire summer vacation.

"This exacts you see, the affectionate devotion of another person. But it is methodical; if the text is carefully arranged it puts the blind instructor almost on an equality with his seeing colleagues. Coincident with this copying I did research work with my wife to bring myself to the point which might supply in part the sense I lacked. It would take too long to enumerate these steps here. But I will mention two, to which you make allusion in your letter. One concerning the blackboard; the other, geographical maps.

### At the Blackboard

"The master, even though blind, is absolutely compelled to use the blackboard; in no other way can he demonstrate to the students. To use my blackboard I had lines traced in grooves; a perforation at the beginning of each line held a peg which indicated to me where I stopped. What more simple? Thanks

to that, I can write a summary correct a task, note in the course of a lesson a plan of my analysis, trace little complicated outlines. I have even been able to demonstrate theorems to my students in arithmetic. I do better and better with practice.

"To enable me to follow the geographical maps of the wall the process was as simple. My wife went over the essential lines of the map with a mixture of paste and colored chalk—on the essential lines only, so that in the outline I was not embarrassed by too many features. My maps thus treated have almost the same appearance to my pupils as other maps because the raised effect is in color. Pictures of natural history so prepared would be a precious help to me. Unhappily, I have only two geographical maps and no pictures. I do the best I can while waiting to procure more.

"I believe, sir, that my comrades

will already see the possibility of succeeding in their old professions when you have told them the preceding. They will think, however, of the difficulties in certain lines of instruction—those of writing, of drawing and of reading to beginners. We must go around these obstacles when we cannot make them disappear.

**Question of Discipline**  
"The question of discipline has been almost solved. We have only twenty-five students at the maximum; and if these students are at least nine or ten years old my class has enough heart and reason to maintain order and silence during continuous work.

"When there is instruction which we cannot undertake, it becomes necessary to rely upon the kindness of the teacher in the next class. This kindness, besides, is not gratuitous.

"We have, my wife and I combined our time in such a way that at the moment when she gives my students instruction in sewing and drawing, in domestic training, or writing, I take up mental arithmetic with the little children, recitation, geography. Could any teacher whatever refuse such aid?

"My comrades will present other objections. There are scarcely any for which a remedy cannot be found. Will and ingenuity supplement in everything.

**Strength From Weakness**  
"Besides, in one way, we have

an advantage over the seeing. I am speaking of our moral action. They speak of us as living examples. So much the better. But we have another strength which comes to us from our weakness. We are obliged to have confidence in our pupils that they will not disturb the order of the class and that they will not trick us in their work. We pique their honor. And they wish to deserve this confidence. I believe I have exercised in this way in two months more influence than during ten years of sermons and remonstrances.

"I wish in closing to beg you to say to my colleagues that I have abstained since my reinstatement from this confidence. The conditions under which I teach are a stimulus to my activity; the difficulty overcome, the method discovered and pursued to its conclusion, the loneliness definitely banished—all that is worth a little effort.

"My comrades will succeed as well as I have if they have the desire. I wish them this desire, and I complete my wish with another—that they may have near them an affectionate and devoted person who will do for them what my wife has done for me.

"Believe me, &c., Dallet.  
Ex-Sub-Lieutenant, 264th Infantry, Instructor at Saint Brevin, Loire Inferieure."

Surely—and I know it—Dallet was a hero on the field of battle. The courage he has shown since being wounded is perhaps more heroic still. One admires him for the first; for the other, more still, one loves him.

And I do not believe there has

been given more noble proof of the

French strength than the tranquil

and continuous energy, the confident

and beautiful spirit, of this simple

schoolmaster of a little commune of

Touraine.

I have the mission to care for

those blinded by wounds. I know

them all; and I know much that I

might cite, written by the most

humble cultivators of letters, that

would fill the eye with tears of tenderness and pride.

**IF YOU FEEL A COLD APPROACHING**

a hot bath at bed-time and a dose

of Pinkettes, the little gentle-natured laxatives, form the best preventive.

### PINKETTES

dispel Constipation, Biliousness, torpid Liver, sick headaches, and clear the complexion. Of Chemists, or 60 cents the phial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuan-Road, Shanghai.

## FEARS U. S. MARCH TO 'HELL OR WAR'

Senator Cummins Says That To Follow Wilson's Lead May Cause Conflict

Washington, January 30.—Senator

Cummins today moved a debate of

his resolution against President

Wilson's suggestion of a new Ameri-

can world-policy. He said he was

of the opinion that to follow Mr.

Wilson's lead would involve the

United States in an almost constant

world-war or constant rebellion

against the authority of the world

sovereignty which the President pro-

posed.

He said it would be a sad spect-

acle to see the flag which had been

raised in devotion to a heaven of

peace leading a march straight to a

hell of war.

The motion was tabled after Senator Hitchcock had warned the Senate against detracting from the effect of the President's move abroad.

• • •

**GREECE ADVISED BY KAISER?**

London, January 31.—The Athens

correspondent of the Daily Chronicle

reports that Greece accepted the

Allies' demands at the suggestion of

the Kaiser, who knew that Germany

could not send troops to Greece's aid.

—Nicht-Nicht.



**AIRFLOAT TALCUM POWDER**  
the powder of fairy fineness—soft, fragrant as a caress.  
**ASSORTED ODORS**  
Wistaria, Corylopsis, Lilac; also Borated, Baby Talc and Flesh Tint. Guaranteed Pure.  
**TALCUM POWDER CO., MFRS.**  
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## The Charles H. Brown

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are known the world over for their lasting and highly protective qualities. They have been proven by analytical tests to be 100% pure, each of their lines being therefore

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If you have a room, a house, a roof, or anything else to paint, no matter how small or large the job, call on us or drop us a line, and our expert foreign supervisor will do the rest. The enquiry will cost you nothing. The job, if placed in our hands, will cost you no more than work undertaken without foreign supervision.

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The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.  
No. 6 Kiangse Road

## APOLLO THEATRE: Programme for February 9th, 10th and 11th “TWO LITTLE VAGABONDS”

The film version of the immortal melodrama by the famous French Author, Pierre Decourcelle, adapted by Geo. R. Sims and Arthur Shirley. In Two Episodes of Four Parts each.

“Two Little Vagabonds,” as a play, has held the public for many years. It is full of action and its pathetic side is relieved by touches of humour applied by the hand of an artist. A great film of a most exciting nature.

Matinee, Sunday, February 11th, at 3 p.m.

### “THE NEW ADVENTURES OF J. RUFUS WALLINGFORD”

#### Pathe's American and French Gazettes

depicting latest events of interest.

#### FLORENCE ROSE FASHIONS

#### “Betty Prepares for Cool Weather”

#### “Heart and Flames”

L-ko Comedy

Screams of laughter from start to finish.

Matinee, Saturday, February 10th, at 5 p.m.

### “THE HIGH HAND”

SIX PARTS

**Mlle. Fromet**, the wonderful little French actress, who takes the part of Claudinet, is one of the youngest cinema stars in the world, being only 11 years old. She is a little genius who throws herself into all kinds of roles with a remarkable intensity and truth of presentation.

## BELGIANS PROTEST THEY ARE STARVED

First Letters Smuggled Out Of  
Deportation Camps Reach  
New York World

## PEOPLE WORK LIKE SLAVES

Clubbed By Guards Daily And  
So Famished They Search  
Rubbish Heaps

London, Jan. 6.—Three fully authenticated letters written by a deported Belgian to his family have come into possession of representatives of the New York World. They are the first that have been smuggled through. The first letter, dated December 3, runs:

"Beloved parents, sisters and brothers, I received your letter with great joy, for I had already been looking for an answer. You ask how it was that I went to work. Listen, sister, then decide for yourself. On the day when I departed we received good soup at the South Station. I ate none of it. I was used to better things at home. Now I eat everything."

### Complaints of Food

"At 2.30 o'clock in the morning we started through Louvain for Aix la Chapelle, where we arrived at 5. At Munster they gave us soup, but again I ate none. I had eaten nothing till then. At 2.30 in the night we were at Soldau in the prisoners' camp after having been in the train thirty-three hours. Here we were given maize soup. In the morning we received coffee (acorn water) without bread or anything; at noon shrimps soup, too bad for a pig, and in the afternoon a tiny piece of bread.

"Those days the saddest in all my life and I had to suffer them for three weeks. We slept on a poor straw hut. On the third day after my arrival we were brought to do voluntary work. A good many of us went away and so on for days. Of course the craftsmen were the first to go.

### Worse Off Than War Prisoners

"Our condition was a hundred times worse than that of the war prisoners, who received biscuits from France and did not have the nasty stuff we had to eat to keep alive. For three weeks I felt awful sorry at leaving my brother behind. He was not able to come with me, as he had to stay in camp. This camp, however, had to be emptied, as they all had to do to work. Those who refused were forced to go and work in the marshes for 30 pfennigs a day under the supervision of a German.

"We have not signed anything and yet are being compelled to work. When we came to the barbed wire there were guards with their bayonets fixed and from time to time one or another of us was knocked down with the butt of a rifle. I would rather not write any further, as I am crying while telling these things."

Another letter says:

"Dear mother, do not grieve in our absence, for I suffer even more than you. You must make the best of it. Think how painful it is for us to be torn away from our beloved ones. I have never known how dearly I loved you all. How are our Josephine and father? Mother, do have courage. We will be together sooner than you think. It cannot go on forever. I kept a diary at Soldau. When you read it you will be dumb with amazement. If I had stayed there you would never have seen me home again. After these three weeks nobody would know us."

The third letter runs:

### Soup Twice in Six Weeks

"December 5 will be six weeks since we left. We were kept there from Monday to Thursday. During that time we received as food bread once such as the German soldiers eat and soup twice. We left on Thursday; remained on the train forty-three hours. We travelled in

cattle or goods trucks. During the first night we slept in the station at Braine-le-Comte. Next day we received soup for the first time at the station at Mons.

"We arrived at Horsou during the night. There we twice received soup and a little coffee. The next day we arrived at Lecateau. Thence we went to a small commune of 1,700 inhabitants. We slept with our company in the church, the school and a brewery. Next day we received a quarter of a loaf of bread, a little coffee but no soup. As far as food is concerned, everybody was pretty well off during the first fortnight for they had all taken a fair amount of provisions with them.

"The first day of our arrival we were led in groups toward the railway. We have to help in completing a new railway near the old one. For this purpose we had to level an embankment seven meters. At first, several refused. The German soldiers gave each workman an axe or shovel.

"When they noticed that the workmen refused to work they flogged a non-commissioned officer. The latter came and at once began beating the men with the butt of his rifle. He hit two and broke the shoulder of a third. Thereupon everybody started to work.

"At the beginning everything went on smoothly, but the situation has grown much worse now. Much more work is demanded and must be done in all weathers. The soldiers working with us watch us constantly and blows fall upon us like rain. The clothes of many are already in rags.

"Our food consists of a quarter loaf of about 250 grammes, and at noon a litre of soup. We complained regarding the food and sent a delegation with the message that with such a diet it was impossible to carry on the work demanded from us. We agreed we would not go out, but immediately six or seven Germans invaded our place and began clubbing us with their rifles. We were treated in a very brutal manner.

### Search Rubbish Heaps for Bones

"For instance, when some soup is left over and we push one another to get some more, they keep on striking us haphazard. I have seen them hitting with a pole with a tongue nail in the end of it. We endeavor at present to get the potato peels, in order to boil and eat it. Some look for the bones in rubbish heaps. They wash the bones, boil them to make soap and gnaw them.

"At first we slept on the floor; later on straw soiled by everybody. We now sleep in a kind of kennels, one above the other, three by three. The straw had not been renewed during the first five weeks which I spent at Lecateau and was thus reduced to dust. The privates are worse toward us than some of the officers. We are continually insulted and called dirty Belgians, schwinds, &c.

"I have seen a sick workman beaten without pity by a private when a doctor had exempted our comrade from work. The soldier wanted to lead him to the works because he had not given this authorization himself.

"That's why I'm here. I want to make three or four good fights here, and then O'Sullivan and myself will go to Canada or England and enlist. I will join the Aviation Corps. I've never been up in the air, but they've promised me a flight.

"I wasn't of military age when I left Australia. I was not twenty-one until I had been on the water five days, on my way to America. At home just now they are marshalling all the able-bodied men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-five in drilling camps. They will keep them a year before sending them out, and that was to be my fate."

"It will be interesting to watch Darcy's career for the next few months and see how near he comes to carrying out his intentions so valiantly expressed.

"The French are very kind to us and we would be short of nothing if they could help us. They would give us things to eat, but this is strictly prohibited. It seems that even for speaking to us they are liable to 4,000 marks fine. Our works are surrounded with barbed wire. Furthermore, soldiers guard the camp and it is becoming very difficult to escape. Those who escape and are recaptured are put in a dark cell and have to live on water and a little bread for ten days.

"They have promised us we would be allowed to write one card a week. I was allowed to write once during the six weeks I was there. Upon the whole, we must work hard, the food is far from being sufficient and we are cruelly treated."

## "The Richest of all Tinned Milks Tested"

Says the Committee on Infant  
and Invalid Diet of the Medical  
Missionary Association of China



## Sports Correspondence

### In Defense of Darcy

Sports Editor, THE CHINA PRESS  
Dear Sir.—Referring to Landgruber's correspondence, re "Les Darcy's run out," I might state for the information of your good self and readers, that any young man would have done the same as Darcy, were he placed in the same position and acquainted with Darcy's own facts. Darcy was receiving very small purses "down under" compared to the money he would receive in America for his services and this no doubt tempted him to take the step he did. Enclosed please find Darcy's own statement to the New York newspapermen, and thanking you. I am, Sir,

**SPORTSMAN.**  
Note: The inclosure referred to is from the Police Gazette, and is as follows:

Pertinent or impertinent as the question may have appeared to him, it didn't take the New-York newspaper probers long to stick Les Darcy up on the subject of why he sneaked away from Australia by the back door, so to speak, as a stowaway, under an assumed name, necessitating a journey almost around the world to reach here. Darcy found himself on the defensive at once, and his statement in reply was as follows:

"With my first breath I want to tell you in America that I am not a shirker. There is nothing of the shirker in my heart.

"In view of the criticism that has followed my departure from Australia, I want to give my reasons for leaving home as I did. I had, and still have, every intention of going to the front.

"I went to the military authorities myself and offered \$5,000 of my own money as a bond that I would return in six months if they gave me permission to come to America in order to earn enough to keep my mother and father, brothers and sisters in comfort before enlisting.

"You know, some of the boys who went to the trenches are never coming back. I wanted to be sure that five brothers, four sisters and my mother and father would not want if I was not alive at the end of the war. They are not rich, and the brother older than myself is a cripple. It is unreasonable that I should want to protect them?

"That's why I'm here. I want to make three or four good fights here, and then O'Sullivan and myself will go to Canada or England and enlist. I will join the Aviation Corps. I've never been up in the air, but they've promised me a flight.

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SAM C. AUSTIN.

### BRITISH TRADE FIGURES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, February 7.—Exports from the United Kingdom during the month of January show an increase of £10,103,375 and imports an increase of £15,629,570, as compared with the same month last year.

### Travelers Checks Are CONVENIENT

When you start on a trip do you put your wallet under your pillow at night? Would you like to travel without being worried about the safety of your travel funds and yet have them in a form as convenient as cash?

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## British Conspiracy Trial Is Postponed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, February 7.—The Lloyd George conspiracy trial has been postponed. It is understood that it will be transferred to the Old Bailey.

## U.S. ASIATIC FLEET NEWS

Manila, P.I., January 29.—The Cincinnati has left Manila for Shanghai. The Brooklyn is in Manila Bay preparing for torpedo defense practice.

The Commander-in-Chief will be at Olongapo from February fifth to February tenth.

Lieutenant (j.g.) F. E. Johnson has been detached from the Dale and ordered to the Helena. Lieutenant (j.g.) O. L. Downes from the Cincinnati to the Decatur. Lieutenant (j.g.) R. Pfaff from the Cincinnati to the Barry. Ensign W. G. B. Hatch and J. S. Ray from the Decatur to the Cincinnati. Ensign J. R. Kyle from the Barry to the Galveston.

The following changes in rating of enlisted men are announced:

Villalobos: Land, J. R.—HA 1c. to PM 2c.

Elcano: Mason, R. K.—HA 1c. to PM 2c.

Cincinatti: Mohican: Balbo, F. A.—CM 1c. to CCM.

Ames, C. W.—P & F to S.F. 1c.

Nelson, A.—QM 3c. to QM 2c.

## Deny Captive Russians Food From Neutrals

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, February 7.—The Turkish Cabinet now includes: Grand Vizier, Talaat Bey; Sheikh-ul-Islam, Mousa Kazim Effendi; Foreign Minister, Nessim Bey; Minister of War, Enver Pasha; Minister of Marine, Djemal Pasha.

## CUNARD LINERS FOR PACIFIC

Tokio, February 7.—The British Cunard Line is planning to start a new steamship line between Vancouver and Far Eastern ports, and the ports of call in the case will be the same as those of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha San Francisco line.

## GERMANS SURPRISED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, February 6.—Describing the first assault, made during the night, in the region of the Acre, on the 3rd, as distinct from raids, Reuter's correspondent says that the moon, nearing full, was shining brightly. The ground was mantled with snow.

The attack was a surprise one, following a short preliminary bombardment. The British reached the enemy's trench before the Boches were able to emerge from the deep dug-outs in which they had taken shelter from our whirling fire and their resistance was very slight in the beginning, 200 being quickly taken prisoners.

A machine-gun post became troublesome and was still holding out, though surrounded, when the despatch was sent off. The position gained forms a valuable link, improving our command of the enemy's trenches and extends our field of observation.

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters, who has been visiting the army in Lorraine, says that he found the men very fit, despite the snow and frost, which touches zero at night time. Their health is even improved, compared with the wet weather, owing to numerous special precautions.

## DEFECT GERMAN RAIDERS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, February 7.—A Russian official communiqué reports: Two companies of the enemy crossed the frozen River Sereth, near Focșani and attacked our trenches, but were driven back by our fire.

The celebration will be of a gorgeous description, probably after the style of the medieval tournaments.

Another report says that the rulers of Austria-Hungary and Germany will sign an important diplomatic agreement on the occasion.

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The reason that we are making such a sacrifice is owing to the fact that new goods for the Spring and Summer are on the way, arriving here early in March, which we are pleased to say

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**WEATHER**

Fine weather. Strong monsoon in  
the South. Variable breezes in  
the North.

**BIRTH**

BIRTH: To Dr. and Mrs. Albert S.  
Tenney, a son. February 1st, 1917.

12682

**DEATH**

EVELEIGH. At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on February 8th, 1917, James Eveleigh, aged 33 years. The funeral will take place at the Fahsienjao Cemetery at 4:30 p.m. today, 9th inst. All friends are invited.

12681-F.9.

**IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE**

SHANGHAI, FEBRUARY 9, 1917

Germany Unites World Against  
Her!

To the sharp note of Spain warning Germany against the introduction of unrestricted submarine warfare, have been added the warnings of Brazil, Bolivia and the Scandinavian countries, Denmark, Sweden and Norway. Doubtless other neutrals are preparing to take similar action. China we know is contemplating some such course.

The German leaders doubtless by this time realize how deeply they have offended neutral opinion and how completely they have forfeited the world's respect. If they had any hope remaining of an effectual division of opinion in the United States, this hope they must now abandon, for the American Senate has voted 78 to 5 in support of President Wilson's action in severing diplomatic relations with them.

The action of the Central Powers in announcing their policy of ruthless destruction of life and property at sea has served to unite the world against them and, viewed from this standpoint, it is a good thing, making for future, if not immediate, stability. President Wilson in his address to the Senate called for a combination or coalition of nations sufficiently strong to guarantee, by force, if necessary, a lasting peace. Such a coalition has been brought measurably nearer. Germany, undeterred by the prompt action of the United States and other neutral powers, is fully launched upon her murderous career at sea. Unless she climbs down, it is now evident, the United States is going to enter the war against her. Other nations may follow the lead of the United States, but whether they do or not, their sympathy and support, as shown by their telegrams to Germany, will be on the side of the United States and the Entente Allies.

A possible and even probable coalition thus is brought into view that would be strong enough to guarantee the peace of the world. This coalition would include Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Japan, Spain, the United States, the smaller states of Europe, excepting Bulgaria and Turkey, all the republics of South America, and even China—a combination sufficiently strong, we believe, to accomplish any object it should put its hand to in this world. Not long

ago such a proposal would have been hailed as visionary, the idea of a dreamer. It is now well within the range of practical, everyday, world politics because the imperative need of it has been revealed.

In this connection it may be well to add a word as to the effect of such a coalition in the working out of the great unsettled problem between Japan and China, and, incidentally, the United States. Japan is confronted by the following fundamental problem: China, a giant, compared to Japan, is waking up. Here is a nation of 400,000,000 sober, industrious and intelligent people, settled on a wide and fertile land, rich in every natural resource. Inasmuch as Japan cannot in the present state of the world conquer, subdue and enslave such a people, and it is more and more evident her policy is against attempting such a conquest, her problem resolves itself into one of providing future safeguards against being herself overwhelmed and brought into subjection by this same giant once it is fully awake. By entering the world coalition now coming into view, Japan would guarantee her future.

The problem for China lies in so guiding her actions at the present time that nothing shall occur to hinder or obstruct her full and free national development into a great power. China, too, would find her guaranteee in this coalition.

In other words, such a coalition would guarantee the peace of the world and the free and independent national development of every unit composing it, because it would serve at the same time as a certain curb on the special ambitions of any one unit as against any other unit. The concessions and adjustments made necessary by declining or growing populations would be decreed by a supreme tribunal created for the purpose.

Such a coalition and its probable machinery have engaged the best thought of mankind for centuries. The German leaders, by incessantly and consistently harrowing and outraging all the sensibilities of civilisation, are forcing it to do what it ought to have done of its own volition long ago, that is, to unite, for its own peace, protection and prosperity, with an international policeman taking the place of the local one, whose club upon the curb at midnight has throughout our lives sounded peace and protection to all of good intent.

**The Opium Settlement**

HERE are solid grounds for gratification in the announcement that the troubled question of opium dealing in China has at last come to an end. At least, it is ended so far as foreigners are concerned and whatever happens now is the business of the Chinese Government. The present Government, whatever the ways of its predecessors, has in many instances shown a real desire to stamp out the practice of opium smoking and so there is good reason to believe, with the matter entirely in its own hands, it will set about the work of extinction to the last possibility.

Reuter's carried a Peking cable, yesterday, that Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang, with Treasury bonds, had purchased a considerable quantity of opium and that great indignation had been caused thereby. As a matter of fact, it appears from the item which we publish on Page one, today, that the Government itself has contracted to buy up all the surplus stocks, thereby ending the whole controversy so far as it affects foreign interests.

As is well known, the prohibition order comes into effect on March 31, but, for various reasons beyond their control, the merchants in the Opium Combine found themselves unable to complete the sale of their stocks by that date. They applied for an extension, which was very definitely refused.

Negotiations followed and a contract has now been signed, by which the Government will purchase the residue, whatever it may be. We are informed that, at the moment, it is difficult to estimate what this amount will be, but it may be reckoned at about 1,500 chests, or less, for which Tls. 8,200 per chest will be paid.

In making this move, the Government are only following the course adopted in other countries in similar circumstances. For instance, in Japan, where the Government, after a certain date, bought up all the residue stocks from foreign exporters. Peking has expressly stated that the opium will be resold solely for medicinal purposes.

Here again, a good cause is being served, for opium has valuable medicinal qualities. In Japan, a very considerable number of chests

and in America the amount so used represents between two and three thousand chests annually.

We are assured that the agreement signed by the merchants and the Government is not for profit, but simply for the purpose of closing the trade and finishing a vexed question once and for all. The merchants point out that the drug would have gone in consumption in China, anyway, because under their treaty rights, which carry on to the end of this year, they could have continued selling to the interior Provinces still remaining open.

One can foresee no little criticism of the agreement by the anti-opium people—indeed, there was the beginning of it in the Reuter's able already referred to—but, again, the merchants point out that this very scheme was proposed by that section themselves, some years ago, as Mr. Edward Ezra reminded Mr. Little, during the debate at the Ratepayers' Meeting, last year. The Chinese Government also proposed it once to the British Government, but, on both occasions, it was found impossible to carry out the suggestion, owing to the large stocks then in hand. The fact that they are so much reduced now makes the arrangement possible.

The Government, we are informed, also looked at the matter from the point of view of native dealers, who have a large number of chests on deposit in Chinese banks and,

had there been a big slump in prices, these banks would naturally have suffered severely. On the whole, therefore, such an arrangement, terminating the trade on March 31, seems quite satisfactory and both the merchants and the Government should be congratulated on finding a way, mutually harmonious and apparently causing no loss to either, of ending the highly contentious business.

One cannot overlook the old argument that, where there is a sufficient demand for anything, ways and means will always be found to meet it. Opium smokers there still unfortunately are in considerable numbers in China; they will have their drug and it will take years to stamp out the vice. Yet now we have the position that no more foreign opium can be imported into China and the Government, in less than two months, will be in possession of all the unsold foreign opium in the country.

Therefore, it will be up to them to see that their opium is used as medicine only and that Chinese opium is no longer grown. In other words, the whole matter, and for the first time, is now in the hands of China.

**War's Blight on Science**

PRESIDENT G. STANLEY HALL of Clark University, in a paper read before the American Psychological Association, called attention to a new duty devolving on this country because of the cataclysm in Europe:

The war having caused an almost complete cessation of scientific research outside the field of medicine, "this shortage of intellectual goods made in Europe will lay a new and supreme responsibility on American scholars."

That is to say, American science is now to be subjected to a test corresponding to that by which American finance and manufacture have been tried. Our bankers and steel-masters and munition-makers have not been found wanting; are our scholars as well prepared to take up the work of scientific research suspended in Europe during the clash of arms?

The test will be all the severer for the reason that where our work of supplying the belligerent powers with money and ammunition has been only supplementary, the entire cessation of scientific investigation in Europe lays on us the burden of making what progress is made in that field while the war lasts and for some time after. Not only is science in Europe crippled by the actual loss of eminent investigators, but scientific research is paralyzed by the mobilization of national resources to the end of military efficiency.

Is American scholarship equipped for the task? It is at once a grave responsibility and a rare opportunity. American medical science has met the new demands made by the war in a manner that has won for it an international renown. There will be new laurels for America if it can meet the intellectual test as competently, if its laboratory workers and experimenters in the field of pure science can respond to the call as well as its surgeons have done.

Exchange.

**Japanese Views on America's****Co-operation in Developing China**

In view of America's re-entrance into the Four-Power Loan Group, the following views of the leading Japanese newspapers, expressed just a few days in advance of the event, will be found of special interest:

The Hochi, commenting on the proposition to co-operate with America in investing in China, says:

"Everyone knows that America, having amassed great fortunes during the European war, is anxiously trying to find a market in China for investments, but nearly all such attempts made by the Americans of late have been protested by the four power bankers, and their concessions have been restricted considerably, so that their object has not been fully attained. When America bolted from the sextuple loan group, she thought her capitalists would be able to find a free market for investment in China, because China would place more reliance upon America. Now intelligent Americans have come to realize the error of this policy. Dr. Reinsch, the American minister in Peking, is doing all in his power to bring about economic co-operation between the Americans and the Chinese."

"The European war has raised the importance of the position of Japan in the Orient, so that the friendly European powers have come to re-pose trust in Japan for guaranteeing the security of their interests in the Orient. England has declared that she will not take any political action in China without first consulting Japan. America has no firm political power in China. China's political condition is still uneasy. America must carefully consider all these things. The American investors, therefore, now realize the necessity of co-operating with Japan in China. Already some negotiations seem to have been commenced. The Empire wants to help develop the natural resources of China. For this object, a large amount of capital is needed. The railway enterprises alone would need several billions of yen. There are mining, agricultural, stock-farming, industrial, commercial and other enterprises which demand great amounts of capital. All the capitalist nations are welcome to invest their money in China. The development of China will increase her purchasing power to the great advantage of Japan as well as other nations. It is a capital idea for Japan and America to co-operate in China economically. The idea should be carried out in practice as soon as possible."

Grand Canal Loan

The Chugai Shogyo, commenting on the Grand Canal loan proposal, says:

"Any conflict of interests between Japan and America concerning the Chinese question would be a great source of disadvantage for both countries. It is disadvantageous also for the sake of development of China. After the American bankers withdrew from the International Consortium in China, anything done by the Americans in the way of loaning money to China has been protested against by the four powers remaining in that consortium. To include America again in the group will be a method to remove all this source of trouble. Now both the American and the Japanese capitalists have come to realize the necessity of co-operation between the two nations in China. This is a situation brought about by the rise of Japan's position in the world financially and economically."

"But America must keep in mind that Japan has a special position in China. Japan will not stand behind any other nation in wishing for the peace and stability of China. China is today politically, economically in an unstable condition. There is every possibility of the rise of disturbances in China. To safeguard the interests of foreigners and their lives in China in case of serious disturbances is the responsibility of Japan. We should not overestimate our own strength. We recognize the inevitability of America taking steps to help develop China. But America must not neglect the power of Japan in the Orient. America can only accomplish her plans in China by depending upon the co-operation of Japan. If the Americans should realize this point fully the question of employment of financial advisers for China will be settled without much difficulty."

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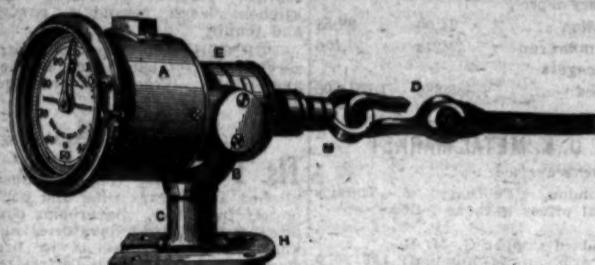
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(New York Times)

**Border Pay in the Army**

I. L. D.—Do the enlisted men on the border get more pay than the United States Army men who are not there?

Enlisted men on duty on the border, within the limits of the United States, do not receive any pay in excess of those who are serving elsewhere, but those serving in Mexico receive a 20 per cent increase in pay.

**Japanese and Naturalisation**

Cucco.—A Japanese cannot be naturalised as an American citizen.

**Letts and Lithuanians**

Mrs. H. M. B.—Are the Letts and Lithuanians Slavonic peoples? Are they adherents of the Greek Church? They are not Slavonic. Many of the Letts are Lutherans, many others Roman Catholics. The Lithuanians

proper are chiefly Roman Catholic, although some have returned to the Greek Church, in which they were before their union with Poland in 1386.

**Earthquakes**

H. H. F.—I understand that most earthquakes occur near the sea. Will you tell me how far inland any earthquakes of which there is reliable information have occurred, and also how high above the sea level the highest ones have been?

There is no limit, except the size of the continent, to the distance of the origin of earthquakes from the ocean. Earthquakes occur in the middle of Asia, and probably the strongest earthquake on record in the United States occurred in the southeastern part of Missouri in the years 1811 and 1812.

There is less information as to the altitude, but it is probable that

earthquakes occur very high in mountain ranges. A very severe earthquake on July 6, 1912, occurred in the neighborhood of Mount McKinley, Alaska, apparently at a very high altitude. No exact figures can be given.

**The Louisiana Purchase**

Louisiana.—The United States purchased the Province of Louisiana from France in 1803. The expectation that France would hold Louisiana had caused grave concern in the United States, and there was a great deal of astonishment when Napoleon, through Talleyrand, proposed to sell the entire province, and asked for an offer. After some discussion of the price, the French Minister of the Treasury agreed to take \$15,000,000 francs, including \$20,000,000 for the Louisiana debts, which the United States was to assume. On this basis, therefore, the sale was effected. Accompanying the treaty were two conventions providing for the manner of payment and for the settlement of the debt. Up to June 20, 1880, the total cost of Louisiana was \$27,267,631. (McMaster.)

Lucrezia Borgia  
J. M.—Lucrezia Borgia, sister of Cesare Borgia, a very beautiful

woman to whom the tradition of ages has attached what seems to be an unjust obloquy, was born in Rome in 1480. She was married first to Giovanni Sforza, Lord of Pesaro in 1493, but this marriage was annulled, and in 1498 her father, Pope Alexander VI, gave her hand to Alfonso, Duke of Bisceglie, nephew to the King of Naples. Alfonso believed that Cesare Borgia had sought his life and attempted to retaliate, whereupon he was cut to pieces by his own bodyguard at Cesare's command. Lucrezia was then married to Alfonso d'Este, who soon after inherited the Duchy of Ferrara. She died in 1519. Many tales have been told of her crimes and vices, and she has been represented as placed absolutely outside the pale of humanity. But the recent researches of most accurate and impartial historians have refuted the more extravagant of these claims.

**Ex Dividend'**

Arthur B. Retallick sends the following in comment upon the question of H. L. H. on stock quotations: I have always understood the phrase "ex dividend" to mean that after the time a stock goes ex divid-

end, buyers will not be entitled to receive the dividend and that sellers will be entitled to keep it. In other words, the stock will be traded in as if no dividend had ever been declared.

In substantiation of this I quote from Todman's "Brokerage Accounts," a textbook used by the New York University:

"Whenever a stock is about to sell ex dividend notice thereof is printed on the ticker. All transactions thenceforth are made with the dividend off. The price of such a stock frequently reflects a decrease to the extent of the dividend. For example: If steel were marked ex dividend, John Jones could then buy 100 shares at 55 instead of 55 1/4, but he would not be given the credit for the dividend when it was subsequently paid."

Customers carrying long stock before declaration of dividends, and who do not dispose of their holdings before the stock sells ex dividend, receive credit for the dividend on the day that it becomes payable.

"The effect which a dividend declaration has on stocks—if sold ex dividend—is a depression in price. Any customer who is short at the time a stock sells ex dividend is charged with an amount representing the dividend."

**Questions for Naturalization**

A. B.—When the applicant for a final certificate of citizenship appears before the Judge in open court, he is questioned, with the end that the court may be convinced of his sincerity, in wishing to become a citizen, his promise of being a good one, and his definite intention to uphold the Constitution of the United States. It is obvious that these questions cannot be anticipated or listed. But, in answer to your inquiry, it would be well for the prospective applicant to familiarize himself with the subjects covered by such questions, for instance, as these:

What is the form of government in the United States? What are the governing bodies of the United States? Of what is the legislative department of the United States composed? What are the duties of Congress? Of what is the House of Representatives composed? Of what is the Senate composed? Who is the head of the executive department of the United States? Who is the President of the United States? What are the duties of the President? When is the President elected? When is the President inaugurated? How long does the President hold office? What are Presidential Electors? Who was the first President of the United States? What constitutes the Judicial Department of the United States, and what are its duties? How do the Supreme Court Justices obtain their offices? How are members of the House of Representatives chosen? How are Senators chosen? Where does Congress meet? Who are the chief assistants of the President of the United States? What is the Constitution of the United States? Can it be changed? If so, has it ever been? If it can be, how? How is a State governed? In what Congressional district do you live? What is the name of your Congressman?

**Our National Anthem**

A reader—Which is our national air, "America" or "The Star-Spangled Banner?"

"The Star-Spangled Banner."

**INTERNATIONAL CLEANING AND DYEING WORKS**

F. 126 Bubbling Well Rd

have opened a new receiving office at 6A Broadway

(Sequoia Bakery)

**USE****Del Monte**  
CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES  
PACKED WHERE THEY RIPEN—THE DAY THEY'RE PICKED

FOR SALE BY ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS.

Connell Bros. Company,

AGENTS.

**A Victrola for the dance season!**

When the Victrola plays your dance music every selection is a gem—every dance a joy. And any time is dance time with a Victrola in your home.

The Victrola is a perfect "orchestra" for skilled dancers—a perfect "teacher" for beginners.

Add joy to the nights to come—ask us about getting a Victrola, \$15 to \$400. Easiest of terms.

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S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.being nature's own our is  
the most popular for paint

Wilkinson's Fadeless Green

keeps green even  
under tropical suns

Samples and Stocks

from Wilkinson, Heywood &amp; Clark, Ltd.

Varnish Paint &amp; Colour Manufacturers

(Since 1747)

Branch House,

2a, Kiukiang Road,

Shanghai.



## C O FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS C O

BENJAMIN AND POTTS  
SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

## STOCK Quotations

## Closing

## Banks

M. K. and S. B. \$660  
Chartered. 259 10s.  
Russo-American. R. 250  
Cathay, ordy. Tls. 5  
Cathay, pref. Tls. 5

## Marine Insurances

Canton. Tls. 275  
North China. Tls. 153 1/2  
Union of Canton. \$945.  
Yangtze. \$257 1/2

## Fire Insurances

Shanghai Fire. \$155  
Hongkong Fire. \$275

## Shipping

Indo-China Pref. Tls. 128  
Indo-China Def. 100s.  
"Hell".  
Shanghai Tug (o). Tls. 18 1/2  
Shanghai Tug (f). Tls. 50  
Kochien. Tls. 35

## Mining

Kaiping. Tls. 2.60  
Oriental Conn. 29s.  
Philippines. Tls. 1.  
Raub. \$2.40 s.

## Docks

Hongkong Dock. \$125 s.  
Shanghai Dock. Tls. 87  
New Eng. Works. Tls. 12

## Wharves

Shanghai Wharf. Tls. 82  
Hongkong Wharf. Tls. 86 1/2

## Lands and Hotels

Anglo-French Land. Tls. 87  
China Land. Tls. 50  
Shanghai Land. Tls. 86 s.  
Weihaiwei Land. Tls. 3.  
Central Stores. \$8 1/2 B.  
China Realty (ord.). Tls. 50.  
China Realty (pref.). Tls. 101

## Cotton Mills

Anglo. Tls. 155 1/2  
"wo Pref. 105  
International. 72  
International Pref. 68  
Laon-kung-mow. 80  
Oriental. 44  
Shanghai Cotton. 116  
Kung Yik. 14.10  
Yangtzeopoo. 81/2  
Yangtzeopoo Pref. Tls. 101

## Industrials

Bulter Tls. 23  
China Sugar. 826 s.  
Green Island. 11.65 s.  
Langkawi. 20 1/2  
Major Bros. 5  
Shanghai Sumatra. 165

## Stores

Hall and Holtz. \$16  
Llewellyn. 99  
Lane, Crawford. 55  
Maurice. 54 1/2 B.  
Watson. 18 s.  
Weeks. 165

## Rubbers (Local)

Alma. Tls. 12 1/2  
Amherst. 1 1/2  
Anglo-Java. 10 1/2 s.  
Anglo-Dutch. 5 1/2  
Ayer Tawah. 38  
Batu Anam 1918. 60  
Bukit Tok Alang. 1.70  
Bute. 1.65  
Chemor United. 15 1/2  
Chempakad. 3 20 s.  
Cheng. 3.20 s.  
Consolidated. 11 1/2  
Dominion. 7 1/2  
Guta Kalampong. 21  
Java Consolidated. 7  
Kamunting. 7  
Kapala. 1.10  
Kapayang. 30  
Karan. 16.  
Kota Bakere. 10 1/2  
Kroewok Java. 20 1/2  
Padang. 16.20  
Pengkalan Durian. 10  
Permatas. 4 1/2  
Rephah. 1.60  
Samagases. 1.07 1/2  
Seekie. 7 1/2  
Semambu. 1.69  
Senawang. 15 1/2  
Shanghai Klobang. 1.20  
Shanghai Malay. 8  
Shai Malay-Pref. 1  
Shanghai Pahang. 1.60  
Sungai. 1.60  
Sungai Duri. 11 1/2  
Sua Mangga. 6 s.  
Shai Kalanta. 1.80  
Shanghai Seremban. 1  
Taiping. 1.80  
Tahah Merah. 22 1/2  
Tepong. 2  
Ulober. 2  
Zhangbo. 6

## Miscellaneous

C. I. and E. Lumber. Tls. 110  
Culty Dalry. 10  
Shai Elec. and Asb. 2  
Shanghai Trams. 75 s.  
Shanghai Gas. 22 s.  
Horse Bazaar. 30  
Shanghai Mercury. 30  
Shai Telephone. 86  
Shai Waterworks. 265

## S. Sellers. S. Sales. B. Buyers.

## Cotton Market Report

## Exchange and Bullion

Messrs. J. Spunt and Co., write as follows in their weekly cotton market report:—

Chinese Cotton.—We have had another week of small markets with practically nothing doing. The general range of prices being about Tls. 1/2 to 1 per picul lower than last week's quotations, closing steady.

Following upon the rupture of the diplomatic situation between America and Germany, there was considerable excitement both in the New York and Liverpool exchanges, resulting in a decline of from 2 to 3 cents per pound, causing grave anxiety to the trade generally and while slight reactions have taken place within the last two days, opinions are as much at variance as ever, both Bulls and Bears having strong points in support of their views. Under such conditions, prognostications are futile, as the situation is unparalleled in the history of the trade, and the watchful, waiting policy adopted by spinners seems most desirable for the present. Tone of the market, Quiet to Steady.

Liverpool:—  
Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F.  
Brown. 21.20  
Price of Fine M. C. Bengal. 8.35  
Price of Mid-Americans. 10.15  
Price of Mid-Americans last reported. 11.03  
Tone of market, Easy.  
New York Market:—  
Price of Mid-American. May 16.16  
Price of Mid-American. Oct. 14.82  
Tone of market, Quiet.  
Indian Market:—  
March/April shipment  
Broach. 65  
Hinganhat. 63  
Yostmal. 60  
F. Bengal. 55  
Akola and Nagpur. 63  
Market Firm.

## The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

## Paid-up Capital £220,899

## LOANS AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.  
Secretaries and General Managers,  
16 Canton Road, Shanghai.

## "Write for—

"A Brief Explanation of the Principles upon which Life Assurance is Founded."

to

Head Office,

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

10 Canton Road,  
Shanghai.

## British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

## FRAZAR &amp; Co.

## When You Want

TO INVEST YOUR MONEY, ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITY

See The

CHINA INVESTMENT CO.,

13 Nanking Road.

'PHONE 4757

## London Rubber Market

## Local Exchange Market

## Reuters' Service

London, February 6.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation, First Latex:

Spot: Tls. 2 1/2 d. to 3s. 2d. paid.  
April to June: 3s. 1 1/2 d. to 3s. 2d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Firm.

Last Stocks in London and Liver-

pool 11,388 tons.

Last Quotation, London, Feb. 5.—

Spot: 3s. 1d. to 3s. 1 1/2 d. paid.

April to June: 3s. 1 1/2 d. to 3s. 2d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Firm.

## Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver. 87 1/2 d.  
Bank Rate of Discount. 5 1/2 %

Market rate of discount:—

3 m.a. %  
4 m.a. %  
5 m.a. %

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d.s.

Ex. Paris on London. Fr. 27.80

Ex. N. Y. on London. T.T. \$ 476 1/2

Consols. —

## Exchange Closing Quotations

London. T.T. 3-7 1/2 %

London. Demand 8-7 1/2

India. (nominal) 265 1/2 %

Paris. T.M. 507

Paris. Demand 507 1/2 %

New York. T.T. 56 %

New York. Demand 56 %

Hongkong. T.T. 66

Japan. T.T. 58 1/2 %

Batavia. T.T. 211 1/2 %

## Banks Buying Rates

London. nominal 4 m.s. Cds. 3-9 1/2 %

London. nominal 4 m.s. Docr. 3-9 1/2 %

London. nominal 6 m.s. Cds. 3-9 1/2 %

London. nominal 6 m.s. Docr. 3-9 1/2 %

Paris. nominal 4 m.s. 523

New York. nominal 4 m.s. 89 1/2 %

Market Firm.

## JUTSONS HOUSE RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR JANUARY

11=Hk. Tls. 5.21

Hk. Tls. 1=Frances 5.23

" 1=Marks 14.36

Gold \$1=Hk. Tls. 1.10

Hk. Tls. 1=Yen 1.78

" 1=Rupies 2.88

" 1=Mex. 3.50

+ Nominal.

\*\*\*

## Stock Exchange Transactions

## TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, February 8, 1917.

## Official

Anglo-Java Tls. 10.25

Bukits Tls. 4.75

Consolidated Tls. 3.20

Sua Mangga Tls. 6.00

Tanah Merah Tls. 1.00

Shanghai Land 1900 and

1901 6% Debs. Tls. 90.00

\*\*\*

## Sharebrokers Association Transactions

## BUSINESS DONE

Shanghai, February 8, 1917.

## Official

Butes Tls. 1.50 cash

Tanah Merah Tls. 1.00 cash

Kota-Bahroes Tls. 10.00 cash

## Direct

Anglo-Java Tls. 10.25 cash

## COMMERCIAL CABLES

## Reuters' Service

London, February 6.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were:—

Consols 2 1/2 % for account. £ 51 1/2 %

Cheques on London at Paris.

Pr. 27.80

T.T. on London at New York

G. \$ 4.76 1/2

Bar Silver (Spot). 37 1/2 d.

Bank of England Rate of

Discount. 5 1/2 %

Market rate of Discount. 5 1/2 %

Cotton: Egyptian F. G. F. 21.20 d.

Cotton: M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal. 7.85 d.

Cotton: Mid American Spot. 10.40 d.

Plantation Rubber: February.

3s. 1 1/2 d. to 3s. 1 1/2 d. paid.

Deliveries China Silk. .15 Bales



# GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

### FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Feb 11	..	San Francisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
-	12 noon	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Amanmaru	Jap. N. Y. K.	Sir. C. P. O. S.
-	12 P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Monsieur	Jap. A. T. Co.	
-	16 noon	San Francisco	Korea maru	Am. C. P. O. S.	
-	17 P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br. C. P. O. S.	
Mar	15 6.30*	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
-	4	San Francisco	Hiburi maru	Jap. A. T. Co.	
-	9	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap. A. T. Co.	
-	11	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Tama maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	Br. C. P. O. S.
-	17	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Jap. A. T. Co.	
-	23	San Francisco	Nippon maru	Jap. A. T. Co.	

### FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Feb 9	8.00	Nagasaki	Poltava	Rus. R.V.F.	
-	10	Kous and Yokohama	Iyo maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
-	12.30	Narasaki, Moji & Kobe	Santo maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	Am. C. M. S. S. Co.
-	11	Narasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Chios	Jap. N. Y. K.	Fr. C. P. O. S.
-	12 noon	Yokohama, etc.	Miyazaki maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
-	13	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama	Awa maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	Br. C. P. O. S.
-	15 2.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Monteagle	Jap. N. Y. K.	
-	16 6.00*	Kobe & Osaka	Chikugou maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	Br. C. P. O. S.
-	17 6.00*	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Komei maru	Jap. A. T. Co.	
-	17 6.00*	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	Br. C. P. O. S.
-	19 8.00	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama	Yokohama maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
-	20 8.00	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama	Tiechin maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	Br. C. P. O. S.
-	22 8.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Hakui maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	

### FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Feb 11 noon	London etc.	Atsuta maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	Dut. H. C. T. Co.	
" 12 ..	Java Ports	Tsukin	Jap. N. Y. K.	Fr. C. P. O. S.	
" 17 ..	London	Cordillera	Jap. N. Y. K.	Fr. C. P. O. S.	
Mar 2 23 noon	London etc.	Hitachi maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	Br. C. P. O. S.	
Mar 4 ..	Genoa etc.	Glenamoy	Jap. N. Y. K.	Br. C. P. O. S.	

### FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Feb 9	3.00	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Wingsoo	Br. J. M. & Co.	
-	9.00	London etc.	Hsin Peiking	Br. B. & S.	
-	9.30	Takao, Foochow via Keeling	Keeling maru	Jap. N.K.K.	
-	9 A.M.	Hongkong & Canton	Felching	Chi. C.M.S.N.C.O.	
-	10 A.M.	Foochow	Hsinfung	Chi. C.M.S.N.C.O.	
-	10 2.30	Ningpo	Anping	Chi. C.M.S.N.C.O.	
-	10 A.M.	Ningpo via Wenchow	Haean	Chi. C.M.S.N.C.O.	
-	11 D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Anhui	Br. B. & S.	
-	12 D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	Br. B. & S.	
-	13 D.L.	Hongkong via Manila	Venezuela	Am. P. M. S. Co.	
-	13 D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Hokkaido	Br. B. & S.	
-	15 D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	Br. B. & S.	
-	15 D.L.	Hongkong	Tanba maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
-	16 D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Yinschow	Br. B. & S.	
-	17 D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Chenai	Br. B. & S.	
-	27 ..	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br. C.P.O.S.	

### FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Feb 9	3.00	Vladivostock	Poltava	Rus. R. V. F.	
-	9 P.M.	Dalny	Isshin maru	Jap. S. M. R.	
-	9 11 30	Wusungtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap. S. M. R.	Br. J. M. & Co.
-	9 D.L.	Dalny	Kingsing	Br. B. & S.	
-	10 M.N.	Weihaiwei	Tsingtao	Jap. N.K.K.	
-	10 D.L.	Tsingtao	Easang	Br. B. & S.	
-	11 9.0	Chiuwangtao	Proies	Jap. N.K.K.	
-	12 M.N.	Tsingtao	Tencho maru	Jap. S. M. R.	
-	13 2.30	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap. S. M. R.	

### FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Feb 9	8 M.N.	Hankow etc.	Loongwo	Br. J. M. & Co.	
-	9 M.N.	do	Tungting	Br. B. & S.	
-	10 M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.	
-	11 M.N.	do	Naungsang maru	Jap. N.K.K.	
-	12 M.N.	do	Tsungtao	Chi. C.M.S.N.C.O.	
-	13 M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Chi. C.M.S.N.C.O.	
-	14 M.N.	do	Luenhe	Br. J. M. & Co.	
-	15 M.N.	do	Kianghsin	Chi. C.M.S.N.C.O.	
-	16 M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap. N.K.K.	
-	17 M.N.	do	Tatung	Br. J. M. & Co.	
-	18 M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.	
-	19 M.N.	do	Kiangtso	Chi. C.M.S.N.C.O.	
-	20 M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi. C.M.S.N.C.O.	
-	21 M.N.	do	Kutuo	Br. B. & S.	
-	22 M.N.	do	Leunyi	Br. B. & S.	
-	23 M.N.	do	Pojang	Br. B. & S.	

\*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

### Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Feb 8	Ningpo	Anping	1159 Chl.	C.M.S.N.C.O.	KLYW	
Feb 8	Hongkong	Wingsoo	1517 Chl.	B. & S.	SHW	
Feb 8	Dalny	Keeling maru	1085 Jap.	N.K.K.	TKDLW	
Feb 8	Dalny	Bansigae maru	886 Jap.	S. M. R.	SMRW	
Feb 8	Dalny	Kobe maru	1586 Jap.	S. M. R.	ONW	
Feb 8	Hankow	Tungting	2036 Br.	B. & S.		

### Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Feb 8	Japan	Kumano maru	8147 Jap.	N. Y. K.	
Feb 8	Hankow	Kianshaw	2104 Chl.	C.M.S.N.C.O.	
Feb 8	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Shengking	1616 Br.	B. & S.	
Feb 8	Dalny	Tongking	1815 Br.	B. & S.	
Feb 8	Kushiro	Pakhoi	3302 Dan. S. Oil Co.	B. & S.	
Feb 8	Ningpo	Anping	1227 Br.	B. & S.	
Feb 8	Hankow		1169 Chl.	C.M.S.N.C.O.	

### Men-of-War In Port

Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
</tbl

# SHIPPING N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA  
(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government  
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to alteration.)

EUROPEAN LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service calling at Yokohama, Kobe, Moji, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town, Teneriffe, London.

Tons.

ATSU MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	Feb. 12
HITACHI MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Tomimaga,	Feb. 25
IYO MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Takano,	Mar. 4

CARGO SERVICE TO LONDON

TSURUGA MARU	15,000	Capt. S. Shibata,	Feb. 17
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AMERICAN LINE.

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi,	Feb. 12, 1917
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Capt. T. Terada,	Feb. 19, 1917
TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Akamatsu,	Mar. 11, 1917

KOBE TO SEATTLE.

SADO MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Shinobe,	Feb. 9, 1917
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SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

SANTO MARU	4,100	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	Feb. 10
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui,	Feb. 13
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	Feb. 17
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	Feb. 20
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki,	Feb. 24

SHANGHAI KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

CHIKUZEN MARU	5,500	Capt. K. Miyasawa,	Feb. 15, 1917
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	Feb. 22, 1917

FOR JAPAN.

IYO MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Takano,	Feb. 10, 1917
AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi,	Feb. 12, 1917

FOR HONGKONG.

TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Akamatsu,	Feb. 25, 1917
------------	--------	--------------------	---------------

AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan Ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Yoshikawa,	Leave Hongkong.
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. K. Boyeda,	Mar. 20, ..
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. K. Takeda,	Apr. 17, ..

CALCUTTA LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

TOKUJI IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yuzen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yuzen, Shanghai.

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SWEDISH PAPER

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS  
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE  
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 — Midnight, 1330 — 130 p.m.

Septem er 1st, 1916 and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Lux.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Local	Express	Local	Slow	Coold Goods	Fast	Local	N.S. Local	N.S. Express	R.S.
101	8	—	—	dep.	7.05	8.20	9.00	12.40	15.20	8.40	23.00	17.15	17.50	
B. S.	B. S.	8 <sup>1</sup> /2	300	0	dep.	8.16	8.48	19.21	16.55	9.18	—	—	—	
208	8 <sup>1</sup> /2	—	—	arr.	9.45	10.45	11.04	14.07	16.61	—	—	—	—	
234	11/2	635	84	dep.	9.34	10.45	11.04	14.07	17.08	1.01	—	—	—	
234	11/2	635	84	arr.	9.41	11.02	12.15	14.67	18.18	1.08	—	—	—	
234	11/2	635	84	dep.	10.21	11.71	12.91	15.6	19.93	2.13	—	—	—	
234	11/2	635	84	arr.	11.2	12.6	13.81	15.82	19.91	2.6	—	—	—	
234	11/2	635	84	dep.	12.9	13.2	14.59	16.14	17.43	—	—	—	—	
234	11/2	635	84	arr.	13.9	14.59	16.14	17.43	18.82	4.76	—	—	—	
234	11/2	635	84	dep.	14.21	15.63	16.49	17.08	17.82	5.56	—	—	—	
234	11/2	635	84	arr.	15.2	16.62	16.97	17.18	18.82	—	—	—	—	
234	11/2	635	84	dep.	16.45	17.06	17.81	18.25	20.05	6.50	—	—	—	
234	11/2	635	84	arr.	17.4	18.85	19.55	20.22	21.20	—	—	—	—	
234	11/2	635	84	dep.	19.65	20.25	20.95	21.62	22.57	—	—	—	—	
234	11/2	635	84	arr.	20.65	21.25	21.95	22.62	23.57	—	—	—	—	
234	11/2	635	84	dep.	21.85	22.45	23.15	23.82	24.77	—	—	—	—	
234	11/2	635	84	arr.	22.85	23.45	24.15	24.82	25.77	—	—	—	—	
234	11/2	635	84	dep.	24.05	24.65	25.35	26.02	26.97	—	—	—	—	
234	11/2	635	84	arr.	25.05	25.65	26.35	27.02	27.97	—	—	—	—	
234	11/2	635	84	dep.	26.25	26.85	27.55	28.22	29.17	—	—	—	—	
234	11/2	635	84	arr.	27.25	27.85	28.55	29.22	30.17	—	—	—	—	
234	11/2	635	84	dep.	28.45	29.05	29.75	30.42	31.37	—	—	—	—	
234	11/2	635	84	arr.	29.45	30.05	30.75	31.42	32.37	—	—	—	—	
234	11/2	635	84	dep.	30.65	31.25	31.95	32.62	33.57	—	—	—	—	
234	11/2	635	84	arr.	31.65	32.25	32.95	33.62	34.57	—	—	—	—	
234	11/2	635												

## Auctions

R. W. HEIDORN & CO.  
will sell within their salesroom

Saturday, the 10th February,  
at 10 a.m.

### SUNDRY GOODS

CONSISTING OF  
Field, Railway, and Mining  
material, axle boxes, theodolite  
with stand, electric lamps, arc  
lamps, coal shovels, drills, fire  
extinguisher, galvanized iron  
wire, belting 3" & 4" wide, oil  
paints, photos, matches, sewing  
machines, porcelain teapots and  
cups, glassware, ladies' cotton  
stockings, braids, felt hats,  
raincoats, shirts, collars, etc.  
On view the day before the sale

R. W. HEIDORN & CO.  
Auctioneers  
7-8 French Bund.



### NOTIFICATION.

THE following urgent King's Regulation has been issued by His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires under the date 5th February, 1917, and is published under his telegraphic instruction.

E. H. FRASER,  
Consul General.

H. M. Consulate General.  
Shanghai, 8th February, 1917.

### CHINA NOTICE

THE following Regulations made by His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires and hereby declared to be urgent are published for general information.

B. ALSTON.  
His Britannic Majesty's  
Chargé d'Affaires.

Peking, 5th February, 1917.

King's Regulations made under Article 155 of "The China Order in Council 1904," and Article 13 of "The China (Amendment) Order in Council 1907."

### No. 2 of 1917

Regulations as to Custodian of Enemy Property.

1. The following Regulation shall be substituted for Regulation 6 of the Trading with the Enemy (Consolidated) Regulations, 1917. Every China Company shall within one month after the commencement of these Regulations by notice in writing communicate to the officer designated by the Secretary of State to perform any of the duties of a Custodian of Enemy Property full particulars of all shares, stocks, debentures, and debenture stock, and other obligations of the company which are held by or for the benefit of an enemy.

2. These Regulations may be cited as the "Trading with the Enemy (Amendment) Regulations, 1917."

B. ALSTON.

His Britannic Majesty's  
Chargé d'Affaires.

Peking, February, 1917.

### NOTIFICATION.

#### PASSPORTS

BRITISH subjects resident in this Consular District are requested to hand in without delay to this Consulate General for safe custody all Passports in their possession (except those in Chinese) which they do not intend to use in the immediate future. For each Passport a receipt will be given which will enable the Passport to be recovered when required for any lawful purpose.

This measure is designed to prevent the loss of Passports. Such loss may involve the person concerned in very serious trouble, especially if the above request be disregarded.

Passports must be personally handed in at the Mixed Court Assessor's Office, which is situated on the ground floor at the north end of the Consulate-General.

(Sd.) E. H. FRASER,  
H.B.M. Consul-General,  
H. M. Consulate-General,  
Shanghai, 22nd January, 1917.

12486

## Business and Official Notices

### BILL SMITH



Ask Bill

Garnier, Quelch & Co.  
Wine Merchants

### Customs Notification

No. 868

THE Custom House will be closed and the shipment and delivery of cargo suspended on Monday, the 12th February, the day fixed by the Government as a Commemoration Day.

F. S. UNWIN,  
Commissioner of Customs.  
Custom House.

Shanghai, 7th February, 1917.

12676

### PITKIN'S PRODUCTS

Pitkin's Toilet Preparations are scientifically compounded and developed of HEALTH & BEAUTY, are made of the purest and best materials and are manufactured at THE PITKIN LABORATORIES under the supervision of the most famous experts.

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Illustrated price list on application.  
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Toilet Goods Specialists and  
Manufacturers,  
NEWARK, N.J.

The Eastern Syndicate,  
China Representatives.  
Tel. No. 3255

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

#### SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Notice is hereby given that the Register of Shares of the Corporation, at this Branch, will be closed from the 12th to the 24th February, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be effected.

By order of the Court of Directors,  
A. STEPHEN,  
Manager.  
Shanghai, 18th January, 1917.

12489

### "WITCH"

Carbolic Disinfecting Powder.  
Plate Powder.  
Soot Destroyer.

Made in British Columbia.  
If not obtainable at your Grocer, inquire from the Agent,

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18 Chaoufong Road,  
Tel. 1797.

### HELVETIA

Swiss Fire Insurance Company  
of St. Gall

General Agents:  
THE SINO-SWISS COMMERCIAL COMPANY  
55 Szechuan Road.

12417

### SECOND RUSSIAN 5% WAR LOAN, 1916.

Issued at 95%.

THE Russo-Asiatic Bank in  
China, Japan and Bombay accepts,  
up to the 13th of February, orders  
for the above War Loan on the  
same conditions as formerly.

12447

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BUT

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A continuous daily audit of the accounts of the Society is conducted by Mr. S. A. Seth, Chartered Secretary and Public Accountant.

For full particulars, apply to the Head Office.

J. BEUDIN & M. SPEELMAN,  
General Manager.

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Ordinary prices

12643

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175th Production

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A Play in Four Acts

by C. Haddon Chambers

in aid of the Sailors' and Orphans' Fund

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Mr. E. P. Graham-Barlow

William Nighty Pine (A Cabman)

Mr. F. J. Barret

Samuel Burns (A Tramp)

Mr. John Hayes

Margaret Summers Mrs. A. J. Welch